Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2848.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1859. VOL. 2, NO. 40.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

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Poetry.

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

BY ST. CLAIR LAWRENCE.

The red rose bloometh on her cheek,
The modest violet in her face,
The one doth of her beauty speak,
The other telleth of her grace,
The one an index to her health,
The other to her heart, (rich pearl,)
But speaketh clear the priceless wealth
And sweetness of the country girl.

There's happy joy within her words,
And music in her merry song,
Which like the warbling of the birds,
Alone to woodland wilds belong,
No plaintive lay of birds confined,
Amidst the city's dizzy whirl,
Or saddened note was e'er designed
As music for the country girl.

She wears no gay attire, 'tis true,
Or gaudy trappings bought with pelf,
No precious stones of emerald hue,
But then she is a gem herself.
A princly gem, more rich by far,
Than that possessed by Count or Earl—
A beauteous, bright and shining star
Of virtue, is the country girl.

Original.

For the Bedford Gazette.

TALENT vs. GENIUS.

I will endeavor to give an explanation of, and contrast the two great powers of the human mind, genius and talent. There is an idea prevalent that the terms genius and talent are synonymous, which is certainly very erroneous. The idea that a man of genius must be a man of talent, and *vice versa*, is incorrect in all its bearings. A man may possess genius, and yet lack the talent of putting into execution the ideas that his mind conceives, and on the contrary, a man may have the talent of imitating, or executing an idea that some genius has given birth to, and yet lack all the elements inherent in genius. Webster tells us that "talent differs from genius in this, that the latter implies something more creative and original, while talent implies superior powers of attainment or execution."

By the term genius, we mean that peculiar quality of the mind that conceives, originates, or invents something new without reference to anything that has existed before; while, by the term talent, we mean that quality of the mind which can turn the conception or invention to a practicable account.

The man of genius generally lives in an isolated element of his own—in an imaginary world of his own creation—and though he may be surrounded by hosts of admiring friends, he feels himself lost in the great crowd. He walks the thronged streets, or rides in the crowded train, wrapped in the exclusiveness of his own ideas, dead to all outward emotions, insensible to all trivial occurrences.

The life of a man of genius, it would appear to those who are not gifted like him, is unhappy in the extreme. His habits are morose and entirely unsocial, and consequently he does not seem calculated for the domestic circle. He has surrounded himself with an atmosphere peculiar to himself, is revelling in imagination in other climes and among other scenes, and his mind dwells upon other objects than those which are sailing on the surface of society. His views seem so far-fetched, his ideas so exalted, his perceptions so acute, that they cannot be understood, or appreciated by the vulgar herd, and hence he cannot find pleasure in their society. And yet with, all his ecentricities, do not imagine that he enjoys *no* happiness. Amidst domestic broils and inappreciative friends, though the cold eye and callous heart of society scarcely acknowledge his existence, though he meet with the scorn and contempt and persecution of the world, yet, notwithstanding all these drawbacks to his social happiness, he has bliss unalloyed.—When his labors have proved successful and he has accomplished some great work in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, science, or mechanics, when his hopes have arrived at a full fruition, and his most sanguine expectations realized, his happiness is greater than words can describe, or common minds comprehend. But then, again, when unsuccessful, when untiring efforts have been for naught, when fond anticipations have turned out delusive, then, indeed, does he deserve our condolence. Ah! to think of the gloom and despondency that enshrouds his mind, and the night-mare of despair that crushes his soul.

But the man of talent—he who but cares about the ideas of others, but criticises, or perfects them—is a different individual altogether. He is no cosmopolitan; he does not exist in an element uncongenial to others; he is generally a man after every man's heart; he is one of your "hail fellows well met." The works of genius are often not valued during the natural life of him who performs them, and he does not reap the reward of fame on the instant, yet, generally, years after he has left this stage of action, his name receives its merited homage.—The works of genius frequently have reference to the future and hence are not comprehended. Not so with the operations of talent; they are confined to the present, and hence their appreciation is instantaneous. But ages hence, when the achievements of talent shall have sunk into the pool of oblivion, the works of genius shall be displayed in all their original splendor, and the names of those they glorified shall be stamped with an undying immortality.

Genius is not the effect of education, it is a natural, innate power of the mind. True, education will often arouse its otherwise dormant faculties, and, no doubt, for the want of it, many a man of genius has gone to his long home,

"Unhonored and unsung."

Talent is influenced to a much greater extent by education. The natural powers must exist, of course, but they are more dependent upon education for development, than the powers of genius. The completest education imaginable, cannot make a poet, painter, or mechanic, in the strict sense of those terms, yet genius has been displayed without the advantage of education. Education may qualify a man of talent to produce a painting, make a statue, or write a sonnet, yet neither of these will contain a spark of originality.

But the man who is endowed with a mind which is composed of a combination of both genius and talent, and has received an education calculated to develop them fully and efficiently, is an enviable being, indeed. Few and rare have been such minds, but occasionally, at distant intervals, they have appeared, taking the world by surprise, and by their radiant splendor, so far outshining the lesser intellectual lights as the sun outshines the stars.

A certain writer has said that Genius without judgment, or judgment without genius, only makes half a great character; it is the combination of creative genius with controlling judgment, that forms the truly great man. Charles XII was an example of genius, without judgment; Wellington of judgment without genius; while Napoleon was a magnificent example of the two combined.

Whatever path of life a man pursues, if his mind unites the qualities of genius and Judgment, he will surely make himself great in his particular sphere of action.

It will be observed by the foregoing that a man may be a genius, may invent, create, or originate, yet not have the talent to make practical use of the fruits of his great powers. The man of talent steps in, avails himself of the original suggestions of genius, turns them to advantage, gains all the pelf and wins all the laurels that of right pertained to the latter.

The man of talent, worldly speaking, generally prospers, while the reverse is the case with genius. It is evident, then, that talent is not to be despised, and that its possessor is richly endowed, no matter what his pecuniary circumstances may be. The man of genius, who is deficient in judgment, or in talent, is deprived of the main essential to his happiness, the quality of sociality. Consequently, genius without the aid of talent, is not so much to be desired, but when the two qualities are in unison they form a mind of the loftiest nature—an intellect which is the most precious boon bestowed on mortal man by his Divine Author.

H.

Conundrums.—When are two potatoes precisely alike? When they are pared (paired.)

Where are balls and routs supplied gratis? On a field of battle.

Why is a chimney sweep like a lucky player at whist? Because he has the *suit* (soot) in his hand.

What Grecian piece was copied from a celebrated Dutch painter? "The City of Trop," taken after Tenniers, (ten years.)

What is the difference between a fool and a looking-glass. One speaks without reflecting and the other reflects without speaking.

When a king is dethroned, who suffer most, King or people? The King loses a crown, the people lose a sovereign.

Why isn't a reporter like a policeman? Because one takes down what the other takes up.

What is the difference between a duck with one wing and a duck with two? It is merely a difference of a pinion.

A Russian Wolf-hunt.

We translate the following story from a late number of M. Dumas' newspaper. It is an extract frome one of his letters from St. Petersburg:

Wolf hunting and bear hunting are the favorite pleasures of the Russians. Wolves are hunted in this way in the winter, when the wolves being hungry are ferocious. Three or four huntsmen, each armed with a double barrelled gun, get into a troika, which is any sort of a carriage drawn by three horses—its name being derived from its team and not its form. The middle horse trots always; the left hand and right hand horses must always gallop.—The middle horse trots with his head hanging down, and he is called the Snow-Eater. The two others have only one rein, and they are fastened to the poles by the middle of the body, and gallop their heads free; they are called the Furious. The troika is driven by a sure coachman, if there is such a thing in the world as a sure coachman. A pig is tied to the rear of the vehicle by a rope, or a chain, (for greater security,) some twelve yards long. The pig is kept in the vehicle until the huntsmen reach the forest where the hunt is to take place, when he is taken out and the horses started. The pig, not being accustomed to this gate, squeals, and his squeals soon degenerate into lamentations. His cries bring out one wolf, who gives the pig chase; then two wolves, then three, then ten, then fifty wolves—all posting as hard as they can go after the poor pig, fighting among themselves for the best places, snapping and striking at the poor pig at every opportunity who squeals with despair, these squeals of agony arouse all the wolves in the forest, within a circuit of three miles, and the troika is followed by an immense flock of wolves. It is now that a good driver is indispensable. The horses have an instinctive horror of wolves, and go almost crazy; they run as fast as they can go. The huntsmen fire as fast as they can load—there is no necessity to take any aim.—The pig squeals—the horses neigh—the wolves howl—the guns rattle; it is a concert to make Mephistopheles jealous. As long as the driver commands his horses, fast as they may be running away, there is no danger. But, if he cease to be master of them; if they baulk, if the troika is upset, there is no hope. The next day, or the day after, or a week afterwards, nothing will remain of the party but the wreck of the troika, the barrels of the guns, and the larger bones of the horses, huntsmen and driver.

Last winter Prince Repnine went on one of these hunts, and it came very near being his last hunt. He was on a visit with two of his friends to one of his estates near the steppe, and they determined to go on a wolf hunt. They prepared a large sleigh in which three could move at ease, three vigorous horses were put into it, and they selected for a driver a man born in the country and thoroughly experienced in the sport. Every huntsman had a pair of double barrelled guns and a hundred and fifty ball cartriges. It was night when they reached the steppe; that is, an immense prairie covered with snow. The moon was full, and shone brilliantly; its beams refracted by the snow gave a light scarcely inferior to day-light.—The pig was put out of the sleigh and the horses whipped up. As soon the pig felt that he was dragged he began to squeal. A wolf or two appeared, but they were timid, and kept a long way off. Their number gradually increased, and as their number augmented they became bolder. There were about twenty wolves when they came within gun range of the troika. One of the party fired; a wolf fell. The flock became alarmed and half fled away. Seven or eight hungry wolves remained behind to devour their dead companion. The gaps were soon filled. On every side howls answered howls, on evey side sharp noses and brilliant eyes were seen peering.—The guns rattled volley after volley. But the flock of wolves increased instead of diminishing, and soon it was not a flock, but a vast herd of wolves in thick serried columns which gave chase to the sleigh. The wolves bounded forward so rapidly they seemed to fly over the snow, and so lightly, not a sound was heard; their numbers continued to increase, and increase, and increase; they seemed to be a silent tide drawing nearer and nearer, and on which the guns of the party, rapidly as they were discharged, had no effect. The wolves formed a vast crescent, whose horns began to encompass the horses. Their number increased so rapidly they seemed to spring out of the ground. There was something weird in their appearance, for where could three thousand wolves come from in such a desert of snow? The party had taken the pig into the sleigh; his squeal increased the wolves' boldness. The party continued to fire, but they had now used above half their ammunition, and had but two hundred cartridges left, while they were surrounded by three thousand wolves. The two horns of the crescent became nearer and nearer, and threatened to envelop the party. If one of the horses should have given out the fate of the whole party was sealed. "What do you think of this, Ivan?" said Prince Repnine, speaking to the driver. "I had rather be at home, Prince." "Are you afraid of any evil consequences?" "The devils have tasted blood, and the more you fire the more wolves you'll have." "What do you think is the best thing to be done!" "Make the horses go faster."—"Are you sure of the horses? "Yes, Prince." "Are you sure of our safety?" The driver made no reply. He quickened the horses and turned thir heads toward home. The horses flew faster than ever. The driver excited them to increased speed by a sharp whistle, and made them describe a curve which intersected one of the horns of the crescent. The wolves opened their ranks and let the horses pass. The Prince raised his gun to his shoulder. "For God's sake! don't fire!" exclaimed the driver, "we are dead men if you do!" He obeyed Ivan. The wolves, astonished by this unexpected act, remained motionless for a minute. During this minute the troika was a verst from them. When the wolves started again after it was too late, they could not overtake it. A quarter of an hour afterwards they were in sight of home. Prince Repnine thinks his horses ran at least six miles in these fifteen minutes. He rode over the steppe the next day, and found the bones of more than two hundred wolves.

SAYINGS FROM DOW JR'S RECENT PATENT SERMONS.

ON ASTROLOGY.

"My hearers, what is an astrologer but a mere mortal after all? He can no more burst open the iron-barred doors of the future, than he can see through a mill stone. He may feel the pulses of the stars to find out the why and the wherefore of corns, cholera, head-ache, tooth-ache, dyspepsia, and the sprue; he may tell how city lots and the lots of individuals will turn out; he may *pretend* to all this; but he knows no more about it than a pewter dog. There is just as much dependence to be placed upon his predictions as there is upon the signs of a coming storm when an old ram stands with his tail to the north-east. Study *yourselves*, my hearers; peruse carefully your *hearts*, and their inclinations; and let all astrologers pass to spring fodder; or in other words, go to grass."

SLEEP TO THE GUILTY.

"The man who back-bites his neighbor; who acts dishonestly, lives immorally, and votes spuriously; who lounges lazily; judges rashly; and condemns instantly; who throws a quid of tobacco into the contribution box, and takes out a three cent piece to buy more; such a sinner cannot coax sleep to his bed-side. She won't do it: he may fall into a snooze: he may partake of the first section of a "cat nap:" but ere he is awake a skeleton nightmare looks in at the window, and gives a horse-laugh at his misery!"

SLEEP TO THE INNOCENT.

"On the other hand, my hearers, look at the man who goes to bed with the sense of having done his duty to his Maker, his neighbor, and himself. He falls calmly asleep in the arms of Somnus, who beckons his friend Morpheus, while Reason slumbers, to come and guide his wandering fancy over the blissful world of dreams. Is he a business man?—the banks pay specie, and discount freely. Is he a lawyer—his clients are all wealthy, and full of suits. Is he a preacher like myself?—his sheep yield good fleeces, and are content with such fodder as they get. Oh! my hearers, it is a blessed thing to lie down at night with a light stomach and conscience. You ought to see *me* sleep sometimes!—fourteen mile a 'our, and surroundin' objecks rendered inwisible by the extreme velocity with which I snooze."

THE DISCONTENT OF HUMANITY.

"Man, my hearers, is the fretful babe of trouble and care. He often frets because he can't find anything to fret about. You give him his own way, and he don't like it: he wants his own way of having his own way. I know the world; nobody has looked sharper than I have, for a chance of honest happiness in it: but the bubbles that rise on the stream of Time are altogether vanity. I've been down the stream, and I've watched the blubbers: and I tell you, my hearers, that all along by the margin of said stream, nests of young humbugs are continually being hatched."

LOVE.

"Love, like electricity, pervades all bodies. My heart sinks into my trousers pocket, when I meditate upon the evil which it has caused. Look at yon miserable self martyr, with the fire of liquid perdition gleaming through his carbuncle nose: the pangs of despised love pour through every pore of his ruby proboscis. What constitutes the staple of his hard reflections?—tears, kisses, partings, saw-dust, soft-sawder and soft-soap?"

THE HOUSE OF THE HUMAN BODY.

"I liken the human body to a house. The big bones are the main timbers. The ribs are laths, well plastered—or rather rafters, that run into the ridge-pole, or back-bone. The mouth is the door, and the nose is the chimney, especially for smokers. The throat is the entry, that leads to the kitchen of the stomach, where all sorts of food are cooked. The lungs are the bellows, that blow the flame of life and keep the pot of existence always boiling; but the heart is the great chamber, where a great variety of goods are stored: some good, more middling, many bad. My hearers, if you have any rubbish in that chamber, clear it out, and make room for goods which are saleable in the markets of the virtuous. The chambers of *some* hearts present an awful dirty appearance. Take the bran new broom of decision, brush out the dirt of sin, and sand the floor with virtue."

UPON EGOTISM AND DANDIES.

"I detest egotism and vanity as a cat does a wet floor. There are some vain persons in this world, who after a long incubation will hatch out from the hot-bed of pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along in the path of pomposity, with all the self importance of a speckled hen, with a black chicken. I have an antipathy to such people."

☞The renegades from the Democratic party now, resemble those who deserted Gen. Jackson's administration during the U. S. Bank controversy. They only defeated themselves, not the party; and the traitors of the present day will be the victims, not those they have left.

☞Should you happen to catch yourself whistling in a printing office, and the printers tell you to whistle louder—don't you do it.

DISCOVERY OF NOAH'S ARK.

It appears that in the eastern portion of that good old State whose staple productions are "pitch, tar, turpentine and lumber," some remarkable fossil discoveries have been recently made, among which, is what appeared to be a portion of a vessel's deck, some forty feet in length and bearing a close resemblance to lignite. The time has been when the discovery of such a remarkable fossiliferous specimen would have set the geologists and archæologists of the country on their heads; but at this enlightened period of the world's history, when the duty of not only managing, but explaining all things terrestrial, has devolved upon a class of men known as editors, it excites no surprise; for the simple reason that, whatever occurs on the earth, or whatever is discovered above or beneath, or in the waters around it, is certain of a speedy and satisfactory solution. See how easily the editor of the Wilmington Herald settles this fossil matter:—

"How came this vestige of human labor and art there, is a question of easy solution. We understand that some erudite geologists say that somewhere in Baden county is found the oldest known geological formation in the world. If this be so, if this is the oldest part of the world, it must of course have been first ready for the residence of man, and the first occupied by him; *ergo*, the garden of Eden was somewhere in the Cape Fear region, which was then a better fruit growing country than it is now. We think Adam must have settled somewhere around this way, for all the people claim to be descended from him. If Adam and Eve started life in eastern North Carolina, it is not probable that Noah wandered far from the old homestead. This supposition gains strength when we consider how Noah pitched his ark. Where else could he have got so much or so good pitch or other naval stores to pitch her within and without? Following up the train of reasoning, why should not these fossil remains have come down from Noah—be, in fact portions of his ark? To be sure, the absence of mount Ararat is a little in our way, but when we get to be philosophically regardless of all facts that stand in the way of our hypothesis we won't mind little trifles like this.'

Potato Culture.—We have had some very pleasant and satisfactory experience in raising potatoes, from planting simply the *eye*, just rimming them out with the point of a narrow knife.

We selected the largest and best potatoes from the cellar, took out the eyes, and used the rest of the potato for the table, about as profitably as if the eye had not been taken out. They were then planted three in a hill or place, about one foot apart, in rows some two feet apart; and then cultivated often enough to keep the weeds down, and to keep the ground stirred and mellow.

The result was, we gathered a fine yield of *large* potatoes from every hill, with no small ones—a very important consideration in harvesting or picking them up. Beside, we had no diseased or unsound ones; although in the adjoining ground, where we planted *whole* potatoes, there were many unsound ones at the harvest. Hence we believe, that where there are large quantities of the old seed to rot in the hill, it is likely to affect the young tubers unfavorably; and also where there is too much seed in a hill, it produces too many tubers, so that the young potatoes grow badly crowded, and consequently many of them must be small, and others become diseased. Here is a matter for thought and experiment.—*D. S. C. Madson, Wis.*

Hints to Farmers.—Toads are the best protection to cabbage against lice.

Sulphur is valuable in preserving grapes, &c., from insects.

Of feeding corn, sixty pounds ground go as far as one hundred pounds in the kernel.

Corn meal should never be ground very fine as it injures the richness of it.

Turnips of small size contain more nutritious matter, in proportion, than large ones.

Rats and other vermin are kept away from grain by the sprinkling of garlic when packing the sheaves.

Money expended in drying land by draining or otherwise, will be returned with ample interest.

To cure scratches on horses, wash their legs with warm soap suds, and then with beef brine—two applications will cure the worst case.

Timber, when cut in the spring, and exposed to the weather with the bark on, decays much sooner than if cut in the fall.

Wild onions may be destroyed by cultivating corn, plowing and leaving the corn in the plowed state all winter.

Lima Beans.—Plant on warm, dry soil, in hills four feet apart. The soil should be as rich as possible. Stick a poll about ten feet long in each hill, and plant five or six beans around it. This is better than poling when the beans are up, as the operation is apt to disturb the plants. Three plants in a hill are sufficient. If cold, wet weather comes, and the plants die, plant again immediately.

String beans are sown in drills like peas.—They should have a warm soil and a sunny situation. One pint of beans will plant a row fifty feet long. If more than one row is needed, make the rows two feet deep.

☞A New Yorker went the other day to St. Louis, and wishing to be especially endearing, sent a dispatch to his wife, asking, "What have you for breakfast and how is the baby?" She telegraphed back, "Buckwheat cakes and the measles."

☞"Patrick, when will water stop running down hill?"

"When it gets to the bottom, sure, you spalpeen."

THE VALUE OF A SCRAP OF PAPER.

"Don't waste that paper," said a poor boy to his sister; "it makes me think of poor Judge Edwards in India." "What of him?" asked his sister. Judge Edwards was an Englishman, who for months lived only by hairbreadth escapes, dodging the rebels at one place and another, until he made his way to Calcutta.—He wished one time to send a note to his wife, who was in some place of safety. A native took pity on him, and promised at the risk of his life, to carry it.

"I wanted to write two," said Mr. Edwards, but had only a small scrap of paper, half the fly leaf of Bridges on the one hundred and seventeenth Psalm. Pen or ink I had none, and only the stump of a lead pencil, of which only an atom of the lead was left. I began to write and the lead fell out. I was in despair. But after a great deal of searching in the dust of a mud floor, found it, put it back, and wrote two notes an inch square, which was all the man could hide about his person, for the rebels had already killed several men for having English letters found on them. When the notes were ready, I got a little milk and steeped them in in to make the writing indelible, and then put them out to dry on a wall in the sun. In an instant a crow pounced on one and carried it off, it was that for my wife. I, of course, thought it was gone for ever, and felt almost broken-hearted, for I had no more paper, and no hope or means of getting more. Singh, a faithful native, had, unknown to me, seen the crow, followed it, and after a long chase of an hour saw the bird drop it, and picking it up, brought it to me unhurt."

☞The following conversation was overheard among "the volunteers of the Rio Grande." Scene, night. Two volunteers wrapped in blankets, and half buried in the mud.

Volunteer 1st—'Jim, how came you to volunteer?'

Volunteer 2nd—'Why, Bob, you see, I have no wife to care a red cent for me, and so I volunteered; and besides I like war! Now tell me how you came here?'

Volunteer 1st—'Why the fact is, you know I—I—I have got a wife, and so I came out here because I like peace!' Hereupon both volunteers turned over in their blankets, got a new plastering of mud and went to sleep.

☞A vagabond-looking chap, but with some wit nevertheless, was brought before a magistrate at Tourbridge, on the charge of stealing turnips. After making some droll remarks, he was asked by the magistrate:

"But didn't you take the turnips found in your pocket?"

Prisoner.—"I, your worship? Certainly not. I went to sleep in the field among the turnips, and the three you found in my pocket grew there whilst I lay; the heat of my body causing them to shoot up faster than ordinary. I scorn the idea!"

Not So Slow.—The editor of the Polo *Transcript* "is one of em." In a late issue he gets off the following:

"*Another Editor Dead.*—Wm. Fisk Esq., editor of the Mandota *Press* is dead, Mr. F., was a poet of no mean pretentions, as our readers will testify from the specimens we have given them. From some reason or other, Mr. Fisk did not like our views upon the merits of his poetry, and so cuts us from his exchange list. We, however, continued to send him the *Transcript* and yesterday it was returned to this office marked, "Send this paper to hell." This was the first intimation we had of Mr. F's death, and we suppose he left word with his son to send his exchanges to his new abode."

☞Some years ago a witness was examined before a judge in a case of slander, who required him to repeat the precise words spoken:—the witness hesitated until he riveted the attention of the whole court on him; then fixing his eyes earnestly on the judge, began—"May it please your honor, you lie, and steal, and get youl living by cheating!" The face of the judge reddened, and he immediately exclaimed, "turn to the jury, sir, if you please."

☞A short time since, John Van Buren and other dignitaries were having a good time over their wine and walnuts, at a famous boarding-house in New York, when the land-lady—a plump, rosy widow—came into the room. "Madam, what are your politics?" "I am a straight-out Silver-Gray Whig," she replied. "Look at her closely, gentlemen," remarked the Prince, "for I assure you that the male species of that animal is entirely extinct."

☞We once heard two boys who were boasting of what their fathers had. "Well," said one, "I'll tell you one thing you havn't got, that we are going to have—we're going to have a cupola on our house!" "Pshaw!" said the other, "I don't care a cent for that, that's nothing. I heard Pa tell Ma, at breakfast table, this morning, that we were going to have a *mortgage* on our house?"

☞"Tom, why didn't you marry Miss G?"

"Oh, she had a sort of hesitancy in her speech, and so I left her."

"A hesitancy in her speech—I never heard of that before. Are you not mistaken?"

"No, not at all—for when I asked her if she would have me, she hesitated so long that I cut her off for another girl."

☞Near a depot were several Irish draymen talking. A dandy having a mind to be witty, called out to one of them——

"Has the railroad got in?"

"One ind uv it has, sir," was the response.

☞An old farmer, whose son had died lately, was visited by a neighbor, who began to condole him on his loss. "My loss!" exclaimed the father, "no such a thing—it was his own loss—he was of age."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 6, 1859.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN.

BLACK REPUBLICAN MEETING.

The negrophilists of Bedford county, held their vernal pow-wow in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last. Compared with the Democratic meeting the night before, it was a miserable, laughable failure. About seventy, or eighty woolly-heads, interspersed with about twenty or thirty Democrats, composed this vast assemblage.

An organization having been effected, John H. Filler, Esq., addressed the meeting on that novel and interesting topic—the negro. Nearly his whole speech was a jeremiad concerning the "abuse of the black man" (as he expressed it) by the speakers at the Democratic meeting.—The time was when Mr. Filler and his Abolition co-laborers claimed only to be the advocates of the negro's freedom; but now they have come to be his enthusiastic admirers, his eulogists and apologists. Mr. Filler also alluded to Forney and Knox—declared that they had left the Democratic party—and that they were the very men the Abolitionists wanted for their leaders. What a party! As a good Democrat remarked to us the other day, that must be an unclean spot, indeed, where the weeds that are uprooted from the Democratic garden and cast aside as worthless and noxious, grow rankest and tallest. Mr. Filler impiously compared the traitors Forney and Knox, to St. Peter and St. Paul! St. Forney and St. Knox are now canonized forever in the Abolition calendar. Doubtless, they will be prayed to for help in the coming campaign, by their newly found worshippers, and it may be even that sacrificial offerings in the shape of Abolition corruption money, will be laid at their sainted feet

Mr. Filler having concluded, S. L. Russell, Esq., reported a string of resolutions, which shall receive our attention next week. Among other things these resolutions recommended Fr. Jordan, of this place, for the Abolition nomination for Auditor General. Mr. Jordan is recommended because his nomination would be gratifying to the "friends of (negro) freedom" in this portion of the State. We wonder whether his nomination would be gratifying to the Fillmore men and "Straight Americans" whom, according to their own repeated statements, he betrayed into the hands of the Fremont party in 1856. Is not Mr. Jordan "a little too fast?" [See the Gibbons letter written by Mr. Jordan in 1856, concerning the sale of the Straight Americans.]

Alex. King, Esq., was the next speaker.—Mr. King is a gentleman, and we believe, has some respect for the opinions of his political opponents. We are sorry that we cannot say as much for his law-partner, who spoke after him. No man of honor, no man who has any respect for truth, or for his own reputation for veracity, would dare concoct and publish the outrageous and unparallelled falsehoods used by Francis Jordan in his speech before this meeting. His mendacity and unscrupulousness can be accounted for in but two ways: he is either so blinded by his political prejudices as to be unable to see anything but evil in the party to which he is opposed; or else the wild hunt after office in which he has been engaged all his life, and in which all the faculties of his mind are now wrapped up, has spurred him on to the utterance of his villainous slanders. We think it is the lust for office that inspires Mr. Jordan with his genius for political story-telling. The office of Auditor General glitters in his eye and stirs up his energies. His false statements concerning the expenditures of the National Administration and his declamations on the slavery question, are all made to elect a certain Francis Jordan to office. Let this seller of parties and trader in political merchandise, be strictly watched!

The meeting was also addressed, we believe, by S. L. Russell, Esq., but we did not have the pleasure of hearing his remarks. On the whole, we think this meeting will do the Democracy much good in the coming canpaign. It proved what we have frequently asserted, that the Opposition are Abolitionists; that they are in favor of setting free the slaves of the South, and allowing them to roam ad libitum over the States of the North, to mingle with the free white laborer and take from him the employment which even now he can hardly obtain.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

We are pleased to announce to our readers, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, that the President, after full consultation with his Cabinet, has determined not to convene Congress in special session. The Government will endeavor to get along without it, and will throw the responsibility of a reduced mail service where it belongs—on the "Republicans" who defeated the Appropriation bill. If the people are not accommodated with mail facilities during the present year, to the extent they desire, they will know who are the cause of it. The blame will not rest with the Administration, who did everything they could to induce Congress to make the necessary appropriation—but in vain.

Grand Rally of the Democracy!

WRIGHT AND ROWE ENDORSED!!

FORNEY'S BOGUS CONVENTION REPUDIATED AND DENOUNCED!!!

THE FIRES OF DEMOCRACY BURNING BRIGHTLY!!!!

The Democratic Meeting advertised for Monday evening last, came off with much enthusiasm and good feeling. The Court room was well filled and the speeches had a telling effect upon the intelligent and respectable audience there assembled. The meeting was called to order by the appointment of the following officers:

President,
ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq.,
Vice Presidents,
Michael Nawgel,
John Alstadt,
Geo. W. Gump,
Denton Stevens,
Geo. Elder,
Samuel Barnhart,
Isaac Clark,
Joseph Barkman,
Daniel K. Burger,
Geo. Whip,
John B. Fluke, Esq.,
Wm. Gorsuch,
Thos. W. Horton, Esq.,
Maj. Moses McIlwaine,
Michael Reed, Esq.,
Secretaries,
Peter F. Lehman, Esq.,
J. Selby Mower, Esq.,
Henry Fluke,
John C. Riffle.

The meeting being thus organized, O. H. GAITHER, Esq., being called upon, proceeded to deliver a speech of great beauty and power. His remarks were interrupted with frequent rounds of applause.

The next speaker was HON. WM. P. SCHELL, who addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and logical manner. Mr. SCHELL'S sterling honesty as a legislator and his unremitting labor for the welfare of the people of Bedford county, have won him the respect and confidence of all who know him, and as a consequence, his speeches are always listened to with profound attention.

Mr. Schell having concluded, O. E. SHANNON, Esq., arose, and after a few introductory remarks, offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, by the Democracy of Bedford county in Mass Meeting assembled, that the National Democratic party occupies at present, as it has ever since the days of Jefferson, the only safe political ground,—the preservation of the unity of the Republic and the guaranty to the individual States of their reserved and inalienable rights.

Resolved, That under the application of Democratic principles in the legislation of Congress, and under the administration of the Federal Government by Democratic Presidents, our once feeble Republic has grown to the giant proportions of a mighty empire. Twenty States have been added to the original thirteen, by the progressive, expansive and patriotic policy of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That in view of these facts and for as much as the great aim of Democracy is the future maintenance of the Union of the States, and the further extension of the area of American liberty, we feel it our bounden duty, as men who love our country and delight in her glory, to stand by the organization of the Democratic party, to uphold its measures through evil as well as good report, and to sustain the men who are regularly nominated as its candidates.

Resolved, That in the Administration of President James Buchanan, we recognise the application of Democratic principles to all questions of governmental polity agitating the councils of the nation. The settlement of the Mormon question, the peaceful adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, the triumphant vindication of our rights on the "High Seas," the glorious result of the Paraguay policy, all proclaim the wisdom and patriotism of the honored Chief who now presides over the affairs of the Republic. James Buchanan will be remembered with honor and veneration, as the preserver of the Union, the defender of the Constitution and the worthy successor of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, in the great and noble work of the extension and enrichment of our common country, when the names of his defamers shall be lost forever amid the undistinguishable rubbish of oblivion.

Resolved, That we cordially, fully and unequivocally endorse the platform adopted and candidates nominated by the Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg, on the 16th of March last; and hereby repudiate and denounce as traitors to the party, all men pretending to be Democrats, who refuse to vote for those candidates, or attempt to divide and distract the party by forming a separate organization of their own. Whilst we extend the hand of reconciliation to all who differed with us on the Lecompton, or any other bygone issue, and who are willing to re-unite with us in upholding our regular party organization, we at the same time refuse most emphatically to recognise any man as a Democrat who by any means lends aid and comfort to the enemy, no matter what office he holds, or what may have been his former position in the party.

Resolved, That at the last general election, the people were basely betrayed into the support of the candidates of the Opposition by the hypocritical pretensions of the leaders of that party, to "economy" and "reform;" and that the unfulfilled promises of the demagogues who then deceived us, warn us never again to believe them in the future. With a large majority in the popular branch of our State Legislature, they yet failed to pass in that House, the bill repealing the odious Extra Pay Law, which they were pledged to do, nor did they originate any other law, as they had promised they would, to relieve the "Hard Times" under which our people languish. All their promises of "reform" and "better times," have proved but false and deceitful electioneering schemes, gotten up for the purpose of making votes against the candidates of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the incessant and continued clamor of the Opposition against the President of the United States, has its origin not so much in their ill will toward MR. BUCHANAN, as in their inveterate hatred of the Democratic party, which it is their fond desire to supplant, if possible, in the leading offices of the National Government. It is their hunger for the loaves and fishes at the Federal capital, that inspires these political wolves with their great talents for howling, and causes them to yelp incessantly about the "corruption" and "tyranny" of the National administration. Let no man be deceived by their trickery!

Resolved, That we loathe and abhor Abolitionism in all its forms, phases and tendencies; and especially that Know-Nothing-ized Abolitionism which at present obtains in this State, and which while it seeks to degrade the white citizen of foreign birth, labors to elevate the negro to the social and political level of native-born white men. The rejection of the bill "to prevent the intermarriage of whites and blacks," by the Abolition House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and the vote of GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, of this county, against that bill, have brought dishonor upon our State and county and meet with our most emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a strictly economical administration of the Government—National—State—and local; we are opposed to the accumulation of the National debt in time of peace and, therefore, regret and condemn the unwise and ruinous opposition to the wishes of the President, which resulted in the failure in Congress of the usual appropriations for the Post Office Department.

Resolved, That as we believe the doctrines of the Democratic party to be true and correct, and calculated to enhance the prosperity and glory of our beloved country, and as, on the other hand, we look with abhorrence and alarm upon the dogmas of the Opposition, whose object is apparently the dissolution of the Union and the amalgamation of the white and black races, we deem it our duty to rally around the banner of Democracy, and march forward under its glorious folds, to "meet the enemy" in the coming campaign and to make them "ours" when the smoke of battle clears from the political arena on the second Tuesday of next October.

MAJ. S. H. TATE offered the following, which was adopted with entire unanimity:

Resolved, That the Hon. Wm. P. Schell, by his strict attention to the interests of the people of this Senatorial District, by his incorruptibility as a legislator, and by his unflinching adherence to Democratic principles, merits and receives our cordial approbation.

After a short, but effective speech from Major Tate, the meeting adjourned, with three loud and hearty cheers for the good old Democratic party.

OPPOSITION EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Congress of 1856 and '57, was largely Opposition. It was noted for the extravagance of its appropriations and the venality and corruption of its members. The present Administration has been compelled to foot its bills to the tune of many millions. The debts which this Opposition Congress made, are now charged to the account of President Buchanan by the very men who contracted them. We give a few of them below:

For the extension and decoration of the Capitol,	$2,270,000
For 75 custom houses, court-houses, post offices and marine hospitals,	5,271,439
Atlantic Telegraph,	$70,000
Books for Members of Congress,	186,765
	$7,798,204

Here we have nearly *eight millions of dollars* appropriated for useless and unnecessary purposes. But this is not much over half of the uncalled for appropriations of that Congress. The Washington Aqueduct, the expenses of the Kansas Investigating Committee, the increase of the salary of members of Congress, and other expenditures of a like nature, swell this sum to an enormous amount. It was also this Opposition Congress, that purchased desks for its members at $90 each and chairs at $75 each. Such is Opposition "economy" reduced to practice. Black Republican "reformers" are great on theories, but when they come to perform, their wastefulness and extravagance are nbounded.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—The mountains around our town—or rather the combustible matter upon the mountains—have been afire for the last few days. A beautiful picture is presented after night, when the flames, like an army with fiery banners, are seen marching forward in their consuming path.

☞See the advertisement of A. B. Cramer & Co., in this week's paper. Their stock of goods is large and excellent.

ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

The election for municipal officers in the city of Philadelphia, came off on Tuesday last, and resulted in the success of the opposition by about 2500 majority. Last Fall the Democratic State Ticket was beaten 6000 votes in Philadelphia, which shows a Democratic gain at the present election of 3500! Philadelphia has done well, and will be entirely redeemed in another year. Mark the prediction!

The following despatch informs us of the result:

[By Telegraph to Bedford Gazette.]
PHILADELPHIA, May 4th, 1859.

The municipal election held in this city yesterday, passed off quietly, the vote polled being a very small one. The Opposition elected their city Treasurer and city Commissioner, by about 2500 majority, and a majority of both branches of Council.

D. J. CHAPMAN.

"We have carried the war into Africa.—The other day the news came that St. Louis was a free city. We have carried the war into the Slave States."—Speech of John H. Filler, at the Black Republican meeting on Tuesday night.

Every body remembers how emphatically the so-called Republican party were wont to deny the charge that it was their design to interfere with slavery in the South. They scorned the idea of abolitionism—they desired only (so they said) to keep slavery out of the States that were yet to be admitted into the Union. Hundreds of men joined their organization under the belief that they would never attempt to interfere with slavery *in the States, but only in the Territories*. But, now, according to the assertions of their own leaders, they are going beyond the ground they formerly occupied. They are carrying the war *into the Slave States*. They are assailing the constitutional rights of their fellow citizens of fifteen sovereign and independent States. How many of the national and patriotic citizens of Bedford county, will follow them in this new crusade?

THE BEDFORD RAILROAD.—Some of our friends between Bedford and Bloody Run, seem to think that we misrepresented them, in saying that the damages they ask from the Bedford Railroad Company for the right of way over their lands, would amount to as much as all the stock subscribed in Bedford county. We have but to say that our information concerning this matter, came from members of the Company who, we had good reason to suppose, knew what the aforesaid damages would amount to. However, if we have misrepresented them, we stand ready to do them justice.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.—Fr. Jordan's organ boasts of the election of Mr. Miller to the office of Justice of the Peace in Harrison township. Mr. Jordan, however, carefully avoids telling his readers that Wm. A. Powell, the Democratic candidate for Constable, was triumphantly elected at the last Spring election. Harrison township is sound to the core, as our opponents will find in October next.

IN TOWN.—Samuel Gaither, Esq., a prominent member of the Somerset Bar, S. M. Woodcock, Esq, of McConnellsburg, J. C. Dicken, Esq., of Pittsburg, and J. J. Schell, Esq., formerly Prothonotary of Somerset county, were in attendance at our court.

☞Read the resolutions adopted by the Democratic meeting on Monday evening last.

PENNSYLVANIA DISGRACED!

We find going the rounds of the Western papers, the article which is appended below.—What must be the feelings of the people of other states, when they read of the disgrace brought upon our noble old Commonwealth by the disgusting conduct of the late Abolition House of Representatives at Harrisburg! The once unsullied escutcheon of Pennsylvania, is stained by the foul blot of white and black amalgamation. Shall that blot remain? Shall such men as GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of this county, by whose act that stain was wrought, go unrebuked? Citizens of Bedford county, it is for *you* to decide.

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a bill was introduced to prevent the marrying of negroes with white people, and imposing a penalty upon any clergyman or officers for performing the marriage ceremony between such black and white persons. The Republicans have a majority in that branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and were they at heart opposed to the doctrine of negro equality, here was a capital opportunity to show to the world their opposition to that detestable heresy. But, true to their love for negroism, these Republicans voted to indefinitenitely postpone the bill — thereby confessing that they believe the negro is as good as the white man, and that they will interpose no barrier to prevent the black man from mixing with their blood and becoming their social and civil equal. This is Black Republicanism, the Northern States over. A Pennsylvania paper looks upon this as one of the most atrocious acts ever committed by a legislative body, declares it an insult to the whole white population of the State and that the men who thus bring us to shame, should be sent into utter obscurity by the unanimous voice of their disgraced and insulted constituents. But such is Black Republicanism, and such the men by whom it is propagated and sustained. Negro voting! and negroes intermarrying with the whites! political and social amalgamation! when a party countenances and supports such doctrines as these, is it not high time that the white freemen of our country take measures to put it down? Let the alarm be sounded!—Let the people rally around the banner of the party of the *white man*—the banner of the National Democracy — and let them say unto Black Republican negroism, "thus far shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy *black* waves be stayed!"—*Macomb (Illinois) Eagle.*

Tribute of Respect

TO THE MEMORY OF HON. OLIVER C. HARTLEY, OF GALVESTON TEXAS.—At the last meeting of the Diagnothian Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., the death of Hon. OLIVER C. HARTLEY, of Galveston, Texas, a graduate member of the Society, was announced. A committee was immediately appointed to draft and publish resolutions expressing, on behalf of the Society, her own deep sorrow at the loss of one her most honored members, and her warm sympathy with the family of the deceased, in the heavy trial with which it has pleased God to visit them.

The deceased was more than an ordinary man, and one who by his useful life, his exalted virtues, his high attainments, and his unceasing devotion to the cause of truth and humanity, has reflected the highest honor on the Society. The committee, therefore, have thought it appropriate to deviate from custom, and, in addition to the usual resolutions, to include in this Tribute of Respect to our departed brother some particulars of his life and character, which have been gathered from his companions at College, from notices of his death in the most prominent of the Texas papers, and from the proceedings of the Supreme Court of that State, and the District Courts of Austin and Galveston.

OLIVER C. HARTLEY was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1823. He pursued his preparatory studies in the town of Bedford. In 1838 he became a student of Marshall College, then located at Mercersburg. He was one of the best students in the College, and during the whole of his course stood high in his class.—He was remarkable for his sterling integrity and his high sense of honor, and was admired and beloved by all with whom he had any intercourse. In body he was robust, vigorous and manly. His talents were of the highest order. In his manners he was frank and agreeable; and by those who then knew him, he is still often spoken of as a "noble looking" and "genial" youth. He was an earnest seeker after the truth, and became interested in the peculiar form of philosophy which had been then introduced at Mercersburg by DR. RAUCH, first President of the College. He freely imbibed the doctrines of that distinguished Christian scholar, and through his influence was brought to cherish a deep reverence for the truth of Christianity. In his investigations he was not unsuccessful, for no difficulties whatever could deter him, and he soon acquired the character of a profound thinker and reasoner. This turn of mind, which characterized him until his death, doubtless contributed in a great degree to his signal success in all the studies and labors of his life. At the close of his College course, in 1841, he was honored with the Valedictory Oration. Such was O. C. HARTLY as a youth at College, and it is gratifying to learn that his College course was the history in miniature of his subsequent life.

After his graduation he studied law in Bedford. In 1846 he left Pennsylvania and became a citizen of Galveston, Texas, where he engaged in the practice of law. Here he again acquired the character of a diligent and faithful student. At the opening of the Mexican War, when the whole country was filled with apprehension for the safety of our small army, he felt it to be his duty to relinquish for a season his professional duties, and serve his country in the capacity of a soldier. As at College and in the study of law he never shrunk from difficulties, so in battle his courage never failed him; and he returned from the campaign with the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. After the war he resumed his profession. The results of his labors during his residence in his adopted State seem almost incredible. He represented for one term the County of Galveston in the State Legislature. But he preferred the quieter pursuit of his profession, and to this at the close of his term he retired. He prepared and published a Digest of the Laws of Texas, a work of great labor, but of great importance and usefulness in the chaotic state of Texas Jurisprudence. He was one of the Commissioners appointed to frame the Civil and Penal Codes; and during the last eight years of his life was Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. At the time of his death he was engaged on the Twentieth Volume of Reports. It is the testimony of his associates at the Bar, that in his published works "he has left behind him memorials more enduring than inscriptions on tombstones or monuments of brass, which will perpetuate his name with honorable associations in the judicial history of his country," and that in every position he occupied "the fullfilled the highest expectations of his countrymen."

In the midst of his labors, in the strength of his manhood, having already been elevated to posts of honor and distinction, and with the prospect before him of a long and still more honorable career, he was suddenly struck down by the hand of death. True it is that "the good die first." Early in life fell HENRY KIRK WHITE; early in life fell the lamented RAUCH; and early in life fell our honored HARTLEY.—On the 13th January, 1859, he ceased from his earthly labors. He now rests in the grave. "Here he reposes after his generous toil." He went down to the grave young in years, but laden with honors. Peace to his ashes. All honor to his name.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SOCIETY.

Resolved, That since it has pleased the Allwise Disposer of human affairs to separate from us by death, Hon. OLIVER C. HARTLEY, of Galveston, Texas, an esteemed graduate honorary member of this Society, we hereby express the unfeigned sorrow which has been caused us by the tidings of our brother's death, by which our Association has lost a worthy and honored member, the State of his adoption one of her ablest jurists and thinkers, the country a patriot and brave soldier, and society at large a man who, by his spotless moral character, had rendered himself one of her proudest ornaments.

Resolved, That we assure his grief-stricken wife, his orphan child, his aged and sorrowing mother, and his bereaved brother, that they do not grieve alone; that we also have cause to mourn, and do deeply sympathize with them, and, that with them, and with his associates in his honorable profession, we shall ever hold his name in affectionate remembrance.

Resolved, That in token of the grief we feel on account of the early death of our brother, who not only whilst a regular member of the Society, but also during his whole career in the active duties of life, had proved himself eminently worthy of the Diagnothian name, we wear our usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That this Tribute of Respect be recorded on the minutes of the Society, and that the *German Reformed Messenger*, *The Lancaster Intelligencer*, the papers of Tyler, Austin and Galveston, Texas, and those of Bedford, Pa., be requested to publish it.

JOS. H. JOHNSON,
ROBERT J. NEVIN,
S. GRAY BOWMAN, } *Committee.*

COMMUNICATION.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

No 3

Bedford Township.—In this township, the schools, eleven in number, were conducted with a commendable zeal during the past winter. Never before, upon the whole, did they do as well. They were all supplied with active teachers and most of them were well qualified for their respective places. The directors spared no pains to supply good teachers and to carry forward the whole interest in an exemplary manner. They had regular meetings once a month at which they looked to the interests of the schools and transacted such business as seemed necessary. In this, their example is worthy of imitation. Every Board of school Directors should have a meeting once a month, at least during the school term. Every good citizen, worthy of being selected to the responsible office of school director, should be willing to spend five or six days of his time, each year, while he holds the office, for the public good. At these meetings they should receive and examine teachers' monthly reports and if right, issue checks on the treasury for their pay; they should hear complaints if any give orders and do whatsoever other business may be necessary. As an evidence of the utility of the schools in this township during the past session, it is only necessary to say that there were fifty-one children more in attendance than ever before. The late most worthy secretary of the board, Mr. John Brown Sen., reports as follows: "I feel a pleasure in being able to inform you that there is a decided improvement in the majority of the schools of this district over former years. The pupils appear to be progressing rapidly: the conduct and order has improved very much and corporol punishments have been few when compared with other years. Our teachers appear to be waking up to a sense of their duty; but in a number of the schools they labor under great disadvantage from want of uniformity in text books and convenient furniture." Most of the school houses are tolerably good but most of the furniture is very poor. It is hoped for the good of our children that the newly organized board will carry forward this great interest with the same commendable zeal shown by their predecessors.

Napier Township.—This township has done nobly during the last term; the difference between it and the one previous, is very great. There seemed to be some energy and decision in the board of directors who both thought and acted rightly in the discharge of their responsible duties. They assessed such a tax as enabled them to offer reasonable wages for competent teachers. They succeeded in obtaining such as proved to be good and active in their duties and rendered general satisfaction, with only one or two exceptions. I visited all the schools in this township except the Rock-lick and two others that were not in session the day I called. I found a great improvement over the last year, not only in teachers and general spirit of the schools but also in benches, desks and in the general comfort of the children; the directors having repaired the houses and placed new furniture in nearly every one. If the schools in this township continue to improve for a few years more as they did the last year, some of them at least will be equal to our leading seminaries and academies, notwithstandiug the opposition they meet with. A few more energetic boards like that of last winter will place Old Napier very soon in one of the foremost ranks.

Schellsburg.—It would be pleasant if the same could be said of this borough that is said of the country around it. There are only two schools here, a primary and a higher one; both were supplied with competent teachers during the past winter; but excepting this, they were carried forward with the force of their own momentum only, and with but little supervision of the directors. If the directors do not look to the interest of the people of this place, in regard to the school houses, the people should take the matter in hand themselves; for if the present work of destruction be continued a little further the citizens will be subjected to the heavy expense of building a new school house or two.

SUPERINTENDENT.

AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

We give below the appropriations made by Congress for the next fiscal year. It will be seen that it is a little over 41 millions. Fillmore's administration spent yearly about 55 millions, *only* 14 millions more than Mr. Buchanan!

Expenditures of General Government.

The following list of appropriations of the last session of Congress, which we take from the Washington *Union*, has been prepared, in accordance with law, by the proper officer, and may be relied upon as accurate. There are some appropriations authorized, classified as indefinite, but they will not, it is supposed, amount to more than a million or a million and a half; and it may safely be affirmed that that the total appropriations of the expired session do not reach *forty three millions*.—Had the Post Office bill passed, the gross appropriations for the year 1859–60, exclusive of the postal revenues, would not have exceeded *fifty-two million of dollars*. We annex the schedule alluded to:

Support of Military Academy	179,588.00
Providing for lighting streets across the mall	4,400.00
Expenses of investigating Committee, House of Rep.	10,000.00
Regular Indian	1,797,368.48
Consular and Diplomatic	1,047,745.00
Naval	10,527,163.55
To carry out treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes and for other purposes	962, 395.82
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	6,940,786.63
Lighthouse	331,507.70
Sundry Civil	3,169,003.27
Army fortifications, arsenals, roads and other public works	15,289,845.76
Expenses Investigating Committees, House of Rep.	10,000.00
Pension	852,000.00
Total,	$41,123,804.21

WHAT A PARTY!

In the last number of the Blair county *Whig*, we find the article annexed below. It is a fair specimen of the arguments which the unscrupulous opposition to the Democratic party, make use of, in order to gain votes for their miserable conglomeration of factions. The wheat referred to is a new species, and is imported into this country for seed. The man who would try to make political capital of a matter like this, must be either an idiot, or a scoundrel, or both combined. Shame on a party that depends upon such jugglery as this to give it success! Read the article, men of Bedford county, and decide whether you will any longer belong to an organization which resorts to such base means to carry its ends.

WHEAT FROM EUROPE.—This seems a strange perversion of the proper and natural current of trade, but we have advices, by the last steamer, of the shipments of this article to Philadelphia. A lot of eight or nine thousand boshels on its way from Liverpool, is now offered for sale by samples, and will probably pay a good freight. Hurrah for Democratic rule! How the country is prospering under it! Importing breadstuffs into an agricultural country! Well, that is the latest! We will go on importing dry goods, breadstuffs, etc., until the people have no means to buy and then we will go smash! Splendid policy! Great country!

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We, the undersigned, citizens of Pittsburg, having used Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, upon ourselves and in our families, do respectfully recommend it to others, as a safe and efficient medicine for the purposes recommended.

JAMES M'KENNA, JOHN FOWLER,
ROBERT LAUGHLIN, J. PORTER,
HUGH SALLIE, P. M'KENNA,
THOMAS M'FIVEN, J. P. SMITH,
MAURICE BRENNAN, JAMES FOWLER
E. P. DWYER, JOHN J. MITCHEL,
W. G. M'CARTNEY, E. D. JONES,
MICHAEL KANE JR., J. M'MULLIN,
JOB WHYSAIL, J. F. D. KEATING,
W. L. FOULKE, ALEX. WRIGHT,
JAS. K. LEADER, JOS. THOMPSON,
W. H. ANDERSON, JOHN S. AGEY,
FRANCIS DUNN, JOS. O'BRETN,
H DEVENNY.

Sold at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, Bedford, and at Colvin's, Schellsburg.

☞During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardament of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer ofLowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed.—He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—*Reformer, Trenton N. J.*

DIED,

April 11th, Mr. Abraham Schell, aged 72 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The deceased was born in Montgomery county Pa. in 1787, but came to this county with his father in the year 1800, and continued to reside in Schellsburg till the year 1855, when he removed to Goshen, in the State of Indiana, where his decease occurred, at the house of his oldest daughter, Mrs. Teterman. His remains were brought back to Schellsburg for interment, by his son James. He became a member of the German Reformed Church, by confirmation in his young days; he filled the offices of Deacon and Elder for many years, and continued constant in his faith, as an exemplary member, to the time of his departure. He also filled the office of Justice of the Peace and other offices for many years. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves eleven children to mourn the loss of an indulgent father.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

including all the various fabrics usually fourd in a store, consisting in part of—viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black and Fancy col'd plain, and side band Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chambreys, &c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Robes, Barages, French & Lisle thread Ginghams, Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Stella shawls, Mantillas &c.

NEW STYLE PARASOLS.

Cheap Carpetings, half wool, List-Rag, also Floor oil Cloth various widths. Our Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the county for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES.

Rio Laguira, and Turkey Coffee. N. O. Crushed Granulated and clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molases, Golden Syrup, Teas, Chocolate, Oils, &c., &c.

Our Stock is very complete, and we will take pleasure in exhibiting our goods to all who may favor us with a call. To good and reliable customers, our terms will be as usual.—*Prompt settlements by cash, or note, every January.* All kinds of Produce received for goods for which the highest price will be given.

May 6,'59 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Estate of Rinehart Replogle, dec'd.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, deceased, hereby give notice that letters testamentary upon said estate have been granted to them by the Register of said county, and all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are notified to make payment.

DAVID S. REPLOGLE,
JOHN S. REPLOGLE,
residing in South Woodberry tp., Bedford County.

May 6,'59.

Executors' Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Wm. Smith, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township. Notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SMITH,
May 6,'59. Executor.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

EVANS & WATSON.
No 26 south Fourth street, PHILADELPHIA,

Have now on hand a large assortment of Fire and Thief Proof Salamander Safes. Also, Iron Doors for Banks and Stores, Iron Shutters, Iron Sash, all makes of Locks, equal to any made in the United States.

Five Safes in one Fire. All Come out Right, with contents in good condition.

THE SALAMANDER SAFES OF PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

Evans & Watson

Have had the surest demonstration in the following certificate that their manufacture of Salamander Safes has at length fully warranted the representations which have been made of them as rendering an undoubted security against the terrific element:

Philadelphia, April 12th, 1856.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON,—Gentlemen,—It affords us the highest satisfaction to state to you, that owing to the very protective qualities of two of the Salamander Safes which we purchased of you some few months since, we saved a large portion of our jewelry, and all our books, papers, &c., exposed to the calamitous fire in Ranstead Place, on the morning of the 11th instant.

When we reflect that these Safes were located in the fourth story of the building we occupied, and that they fell subsequently into a heap of burning ruins, where the vast concentration of heat caused the brass plates to melt, we cannot but regard the preservation of their valuable contents as most convincing proof of the great security afforded by your Safes.

We shall take much pleasure in recommending them to men of business as a sure reliance against fire.

GEORGE W SIMONS & BRO., *Jewellers.*
Who have purchased six large Safes since.
April 29, 1859, 1yr.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barege Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style shawls; a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 29, 1859.

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of Foreign and Domestic Goods, Wares and Merchandise of Bedford County, for the year 1859.

	Class.	License.
Bedford Borough.		
Oster, Manspeaker & Carn,	13	10 00
A. B. C amer & Co.,	13	10 00
Nicholas Lyons,	14	7 00
Reed & Minnich,	13	10 00
John Alsip,	14	7 00
Miss Margaret Fetterly,	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.,	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	14	7 00
J. & J. M. Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Sarah E. Potts,	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	14	7 00
Agn-s Saupp,	14	7 00
John Arnold,	14	7 00
William Hartley,	14	7 00
George Blymire,	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry,	14	7 00
Dr. F. C Reamer & Co.	14	7 00
A. Ferguson & Co.,	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger,	8	5 00
Bedford Township.		
John B. Furney,	14	7 00
John S. Ritchey, Distillery,	4	5 00
Broad Top Township.		
John F. Lowry,	14	7 00
Colerain Township.		
A C James,	14	7 00
N C Evans,	14	7 00
J & J M Shoemaker,	14	7 00
Cumberland Valley tp.		
Jacob Anderson,	14	7 00
John May, Jr.,	14	7 00
Daniel R. Anderson,	14	7 00
Thomas Growden,	14	7 00
East Providence tp.		
John Nycum,	14	7 00
D A T Black,	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.		
Henry S King,	14	7 00
Harrison Township.		
Valentine B. Wertz,	14	7 00
John W. Smith,	14	7 00
Juniata Township.		
William Keyser,	14	7 00
Hilligas & Mowry,	14	7 00
Lewis N Fyan,	14	7 00
Liberty Township.		
Lewis Putt,	14	7 00
John Cypher,	14	7 00
Steel & Entrican,	14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.		
Jacob Devore,	14	7 00
Thomas J Porter,	14	7 00
Monroe Township.		
Daniel Fletcher,	14	7 00
James R. O'Neal,	14	7 00
Napier Township.		
John Wade,	14	7 00
Peter Hilligas, Distillery,		25 00
West Providence Township.		
Jacob Barndollar,	13	10 09
James M Barndollar ano Son,	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.		
Nicholas Koontz	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
B F Horn and Brothers.	14	6 00
A B Bunn,	14	7 00
E Statler and Son,	14	7 00
John A Colvin,	14	7 00
John S Schell,	14	7 00
A J Snively,	14	7 00
John Smith,	14	7 00
Miller and Blackburn,	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker,	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.		
F D Beegle,	14	7 00
George B Amick,	14	7 00
George Hinesling,	14	7 00
G D Trout,	14	7 00
Southampton Township.		
Kirk and Fletcher,	14	7 00
Henry C Lashley,	14	7 00
Union Township.		
John M Walter,	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.		
Jacob Brenaman,	14	7 00
C W Richardson.	14	7 00
G R Barndollar,	14	7 00
Abraham L. Beckhoeffler,	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.		
Piper and Scott.	14	7 00
S R Oster,	14	7 00
George Kauffman,	14	7 00
D F Buch,	14	7 00
D Beegle,	14	7 00

NOTICE is hereby given that an Appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 7th day of May, next.

LEVI AGNEW,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1860.
April 1, 1860.

New Goods and New Terms.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.

OSTER AND CARN

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving a very large and HANDSOME assortment of seasonable new STYLES, FRENCH, ENGLISH and

AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

embracing all the late novelties in LADIES'

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS &C.,

of the season, together with a choice selection of FRESH

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY,
HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS SHOES, &C., &C.,

which they guarantee will compare with any other assortment in BEDFORD, in PRICES and excell many in taste, design and quality; and which they are determined to sell as **Cheap** as the CHEAPEST, for CASH or PRODUCE. They call special attention to their large assortment of SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA made LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES.

Call and see them; they will speak for themselves. They invite all, both large and small, to call and see their goods, if for nothing more than to note their PRICES, compared with other stores. *No trouble to show goods.*

TERMS { A liberal credit to persons of undoubted standing, when desired, and to those only, who are willing to settle their accounts promptly either by *cash* or *note*, on or before the 1st day of every January.

Bedford, Pa., } OSTER & CARN.
April 29 1859. }

Peace with Paraguay!

Notwithstanding the complicated and troublesome nature of the Paraguay difficulty, Uncle Sam has succeeded in peacefully adjusting it, and

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,

will sell at the cheapest rates, at their store immediately opposite the "Gazette Office," their large and varied assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part, of
BLACK & FANCY SILKS,
ALPACAS, DELAINES,
CHALLIES, DUCALS,
DEBAGES, BAREGES,
LINENS, CALICOES,
GINGHAMS, MUSLINS,
NANKEENS, CASSIMERES,
BLACK AND BLUE CLOTHS, &c.

Also a cheap and excellent assortment of summer HATS, BOOTS and SHOES; and a fine lot of

CARPET.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above named goods, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

April 29, 1859.

BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL will open on Monday the 21st of February, in the LARGE BRICK BUILDING, heretofore occupied by the Rev. Geo. W Aughinbaugh. The services of Miss A. M. Ewalt, a young Lady of thorough education, and well versed in the "Art of Teaching," have been secured to take charge of the Female department.

Persons from different parts of the county wishing to prepare themselves for teaching, will find it to their advantage by attending this Institution, as special care will be taken with them, in the branches taught in the 'Common Schools," *under the supervision of the County Superintendent.*

The Session will be divided into two Quarters of 11 weeks each.

Tuition per Quarter, Primary Branches	$3 00
Common English	4 00
Higher do	5 00
Classics	6 25

Students entering before the middle of the Quarter will be charged full tuition. Those entering after that time, will be charged half tuition No deduction made, unless in case of protracted sickness.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Bedford, April 29, 1859. *Principal*

I take pleasure in recommending Mr Shoemaker to the patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. His success *as a teacher* is well established. I believe him to be fully qualified to teach all the branches he proposes to teach.

G. W. AUGHINBAUGH.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County on the will of Abraham Ritchey, late of Snake Spring, Bedford County dec'd, to the undersigned—that all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ABM. RITCHEY JR.,
JOB MANN,
April 22, 1859. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county upon the estate of John Harcleroad, of Colerain tp., deceased—notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claimed will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARCLEROAD,
WM. OTT,
April 22, 1859. Executors.

Notice.

THE public are hereby notified that I have bought of Jessie Yarnold, of St. Clair tp., the following named articles: 1 cow, 1 cooking stove, 100 bushels of corn in the possession of John Bowser, and his (Yarnold's) grain in the ground; all of which articles I shall leave in possession of said Yarnold during my pleasure.

May 6th,'59. SIMON HERSHMAN.

Notice.

Josiah Shoemaker, Esq., has become a partner in the mercantile business with J. & J. M. Shoemaker. The business hereafter will be conducted in the name of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. The books, &c., of the late firm are in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker for settlement. All persons indebted, will please take notice.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL
Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Iron City College

$40 00

Pays for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

357 Students attending Daily, March, 1859.

Usual time to complete a full course, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in* 1858.

☞Ministers' sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

St. Clair Township

AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR

Good Earthen Ware!

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. All orders addressed to Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., punctually attended to.

April 5, 1859-3m. WM. KIRK.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of nundreds of their patients,

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SIKES,
Have concluded to remain
PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,
and may be consulted at their office,
NO. 191 PENN STREET,
Opposite St. Clair Hotel,

Daily, except Sundays for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other Chronic Complaints, complicated with or causing pulmonary diseases, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complains, &c. DRS. FITCH & SIKES, would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medecinal Inhalations, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no Curative effect when used alone,) and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation," for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.*

☞*NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.*☜

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. (april, 8,'59-1y

OLIVER C. CLARK. SAM'L M. HALLER.

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

Flour, Feed, Grocery and Produce Store.

Central Street, next door above Lutheran Church, Cumberland, Md.

A well selected stock is now open and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of *Family Extra, and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chopped, Shorts, Ship Stuff and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rico, Muscavado and refined sugars, Golden and S. H. Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices. Pickles in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg & Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine Apple and Green Corn, put up in cans expressly for family use. A choice lot of* Liquors, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various kinds. With a variety of other articles usually found in store.

Additions to the above stock will be frequently made so as to keep up a general assortment, and all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

Cumberland, April 8, 1859.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

FACULTY.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith. Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stevens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	2 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50
ORNAMENTAL.	
Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1 75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institutions in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the Principal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE BEDFORD RAIL ROAD CO.,

Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa.

APRIL 29, 1859.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, for executing the graduation and masonry of that portion of the Bedford Rail Road between the towns of Hopewell and Bloody Run.

Plans, Profiles, Specifications, and Schedules of the amount of work will be exhibited, and blank forms for bids obtained by application at this office for three days previous to the letting.

All proposals to be directed to the Chief Engineer of the Bedford Rail Road Co.

No bids will be received after May 25th, at 6 o'clock P. M.

By order.

JNO. FULTON, Chief Engineer.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
and Jayne's Expectorant, at Dr. Harry's Drug [jul 30, 1858.]

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINICH'S for Cash or Produce.

BLINDS AND SHADES,
Cheap for Cash.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Is the largest Manufacturer of
WINDOW BLINDS,
AND DEALER IN
WINDOW SHADES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.

He is the Originator of all New Styles and has a fine Stock to be sold at *Reduced Prices.*

Buff and other colors of Linen Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, &c.

STORE SHADES Painted to order.

☞B. J. W. Invites citizens of this County to call before purchasing, and assures them that he can sell a better article for the money than any other Establishment in the United States. [mar25,'59-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register, &c., of Bedford County to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Mixsell, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PHILIP RICHEY,
April 1, '59. Administrator.

Medical Co-partnership.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, in the village of St. Clairsville. Night calls promptly attended to. Office opposite the St Clair Inn.

WM. A. VICKROY,
G. W. STATLER.

Feb. 11,'59.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Inquirer office.

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS.

THE subscriber, manufacturer of the best quality

OF

— PARASOLS & UMBRELLAS —

invites the attention of CASH and close buyers to his SPRING STOCK, which for variety and styles cannot be surpassed.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
No. 2, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Marshall COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MERCERSBURG, PA.

A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys.

Rev. Jos. S. Loose, A. M., Principal, Assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers.

THE Summer session of this Institution opens on the 1st of May. The buildings were erected for the use of Marshall College, at a cost of $30 000, and have been repaired and re-fitted and provided with a superior *Philosophical Apparatus.* After a successful experience of eight years in the business of teaching, the principal hopes to merit a full share of public patronage, and would invite the attention of parents and guardians to this Institution. Terms per session of 21 weeks, including Boarding, Tuition, washing and light $75. No extra charges. For futher information address

JOS. S. LOOSE,
Mercersburg,
Franklin Co., Pa.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,
Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

NOTICE.—

—signed, wishing to close our business of merchandising at Chaneysville, Bedford county, will offer for sale, or rent, our situation, consisting of a large

Dwelling House, STORE HOUSE,
Large Stable and three-fourths of an acre of land. Any person wishing to have a good situation for a country store, would do well in purchasing this property, as the location is a good one and cannot be excelled in the county for that purpose, there being no opposition in the township, or near the place, and situate right on the cross roads leading to Cumberland and elsewhere—near Hank's Tannery, O'Neal's Mill, Adam's Mill, and also one of the most public places to be found. Any one wishing to purchase a location of this kind will call on J. KIRK, near Warfordsburg, Fulton County, or A. FLETCHER, at Chaneysville, Monroe township, Bedford County. Terms, moderate.

April 8, 1859.

Wanted.

Millwright Journeymen and apprentices wanted. Apply soon to the subscriber at Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., S. D. BROAD.

April 1, 1859.

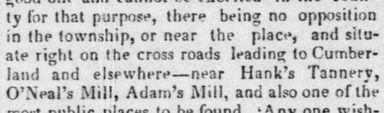
Bedford High School.

The SECOND QUARTER of the first Session, will open on Tuesday May 10th. Male and Female Departments separate.

D. O. SHOEMAKER,
Principal.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburg, Pa., which is put up in bottle and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and is worth ten times its price to all who need it.—Sold at Samuel Brown's, Bedford, and at J. E. Colvins, Schellsburg. Nov. 26, '58-6m.

SHOE AND VARIETY STORE!



FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER

HAVE just opened their new and splendid assortment of Shoes and boots of every kind and description, for men, women, and children; also all kinds of goods except Dry Goods, including a little of every thing that others don't keep.

Call and see something new,
Every thing of each a few,
Shoes at *fifteen cents a pair,*
And boots at prices quite as rare.

In the variety department, are contained all kinds of brooms, brushes, and dusters, baskets, buckets, oil cloth for stairs and tables, Stationary of every kind. Hunting and fishing tackle, including powder in cans or by the pound, shot, lead and caps, fishing lines, hooks &c.—Also shoe furnishing, including shoe thread, binding, awls, pegs, knives &c. Teas, essence of coffee, salt, pepper, sugar, raisins, figs, dates, &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold for cash or Country produce.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

ROSS FORWARD. O. H. GAITHER.

Forward & Gaither,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Penn'a.

ROSS FORWARD & O. H. GAITHER of Somerset, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. Gaither, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street two doors South of the Inquirer office.

THE
Liver Invigorator.
PREPARED BY DR. SANDFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic,* easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experenced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidly.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the abumn body; and when it performs its fincions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one any person troubled with made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is suficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieve Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.
May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF
A FINE HEAD OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a centinual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bott le to try it and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, M-.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.